ARTICLES

OF

PEACE & ALLIANCE,

Between the moſt Serene and Mighty PRINCE

CHARLES II.

By the grace of God King of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland,* Defender of the Faith, *&c.*

And the

High and Mighty LORDS

The

States General

Of the

UNITED NETHERLANDS,

Concluded the $\frac{21}{31}$ day of *July*, 1667.

Publiſhed by His Majeſties Command.

In the *SAVOY*,
Printed by the Aſſigns of *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1667.

Articles of Peace and Alliance between the moſt Serene and Mighty Prince, Charles *the Second, by the Grace of God, King of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c. and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the* United Netherlands, *Concluded the* $\frac{21.}{31.}$ *day of* July, 1667.

I.

FIrſt, That from this day there be a true, firm, and inviolable Peace, ſincere Friendſhip, a nearer and ſtraiter Alliance and Union between the moſt Serene King of *Great Britain*, and the High and Mighty States General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and the Lands, Countreys,

and Cities under the Obedience of both Parties, whereſoever ſituate, and their Subjects and Inhabitants, of what degree ſoever they be.

II.

Alſo, That for the time to come, all Enmities, Hoſtilities, Diſcords and Wars between the ſaid Lord the King, and the foreſaid Lords the States General, and their Subjects and Inhabitants, ceaſe and be aboliſhed; And that both Parties do altogether forbear and abſtain from all Plundering, Depredation, Harmdoing, Injuries and Infeſtation whatſoever, as well by Land as by Sea, and in Freſh Waters, every where; and eſpecially through all Tracts, Dominions, Places and Governments (of what condition ſoever they be) within the Juriſdiction of either Party.

III.

Alſo, That all Offences, Injuries, Damages, Loſſes, which His ſaid Majeſty and His Subjects, or the foreſaid States General and their Subjects have on either ſide ſuſtained during this War, or at any time whatſoever heretofore, upon what Cauſe or Pretence ſoever, be buried in Oblivion, and totally expunged out of Remembrance, as if no ſuch things had ever paſt.

Furthermore, That the foreſaid Peace, Friendſhip and Alliance may ſtand upon firm and unſhaken Foundations, and that from this very day all Occaſions of new Diſſention and Difference may be cut off; It is

further

further Agreed, That both the Parties, and either of them, ſhall keep and poſſeſs hereafter with plenary Right of Sovereignty, Propriety and Poſſeſſion, all ſuch Lands, Iſlands, Cities, Forts, Places, and Colonies (how many ſoever) as during this War, or in any former times before this War, they have by Force of Arms, or any other way whatſoever, gotten and detained from the other Party; and that, altogether after the ſame manner as they had gotten and did poſſeſs them the $\frac{10}{20}$ day of *May* laſt paſt, none of the ſame Places being Excepted.

IV.

Moreover, That all Ships, with their Furniture and Merchandiſe, and all Moveables, which during this War, or at any time heretofore have come into the Power of either of the forementioned Parties or their Subjects, be and remain to the preſent Poſſeſſors, without any Compenſation or Reſtitution; ſo as each one become and remain Proprietor and Poſſeſſor for ever of that which was ſo gotten, without any Controverſie, or Exception of Place, Time, or Things.

V.

Moreover, That all Actions, Suits, and Pretenſions, whatſoever they be, or in what manner ſoever they have been reſtrained, circumſcribed, defined or reſerved in any Articles of Peace or Alliance already made, (and eſpecially in the fifteenth Article of that Treaty which was Signed in the year 1662.) which

His

His ſaid Majeſty and the ſaid States General, or their Subjects, may or would proſecute or move againſt one another about ſuch matters or things as have happened during this War, or in any former times as well before as after the foreſaid Treaty of 1662. until the day of this preſent Alliance, be and remain void, obliterated, and diſannulled; As His ſaid Majeſty and the ſaid States General ſhall declare, and they do hereby declare, That by vertue of theſe Preſents, they will for ever totally renounce, even as hereby they do renounce, all ſuch Actions, Suits and Pretenſions for themſelvs and their Succeſſors, ſo as in regard of them nothing more may or ought ever to be urged on either ſide, and nothing to be moved thereupon hereafter.

VI.

But if after the $\frac{10}{20}$ day of *May*, expreſſed in the precedent third Article, or after the Peace is made, or this Treaty Signed, either Party ſhall intercept and get from the other any Lands, Iſlands, Cities, Forts, Colonies, or other places whatſoever, all and every of them, without any diſtinction of place or time, ſhall be reſtored *bonâ fide* in the ſame ſtate and condition wherein they ſhall be found to be at the time, whenſoever it ſhall be known in thoſe places that the Peace is made.

VII.

But to avoid all matter of ſtrife or contention hereafter, that uſeth ſometimes to ariſe concerning the Reſtitution or Liquidation of ſuch Ships, Merchandiſe, and other Moveables, as both Parties or either of them may

may pretend to have been taken or gotten in Places and Coaſts far diſtant, after the Peace is concluded, and before it be notified unto thoſe places; It is Agreed, That all ſuch Ships, Merchandiſe, and other Moveables, which may chance to fall into either Parties hands after the Concluſion and Publication of the preſent Inſtrument, in the Channel or Britiſh Sea, within the ſpace of Twelve days, and the ſame in the North Sea; and within the ſpace of Six weeks, from the mouth of the Channel unto the *Cape of St. Vincent*; as alſo within the ſpace of Ten weeks, beyond the ſaid *Cape*, and on this ſide the *Equinoctial Line* or *Æquator*, as well in the Ocean and *Mediterranean* Sea, as elſewhere; and from thence within the ſpace of Eight moneths, beyond the terms of the foreſaid Line throughout all the World; ſhall be and remain unto the Poſſeſſors, without any exception or further diſtinction of time or place, or any regard had to the making of Reſtitution or Compenſation.

VIII.

It is alſo Agreed, That under the foreſaid Renunciation and Stipulation, all Letters whatſoever of Reprizal, Marque and Counter-Marque, both general and particular, and others of that kind, by vertue whereof any Hoſtility may be exerciſed for the future, ought alſo to be reckoned and comprehended; and by the Publick Authority of this Alliance they are inhibited and revoked. And if any perſons of either Nation, after ſuch Revocation, ſhall nevertheleſs, under pretence or authority of ſuch Letters or Commiſſions

already

already revoked, design any new mischief, or act any Hostility, after the Peace is made, and the times specified in the precedent seventh Article are elapsed; they are to be looked upon as disturbers of the Publick Peace, and punished according to the Law of Nations, besides an entire Restitution of the thing taken, or full satisfaction of Damages, to which they shall be liable; notwithstanding any Clause whatsoever to the contrary, which may be inserted in the said Letters revoked as aforesaid.

IX.

And whereas in Countreys far remote, as in *Africk* and *America*, especially in *Guiney*, certain Protestations and Declarations, and other Writings of that kind prejudicial to the Liberty of Trade and Navigation, have been emitted and published on either side by the Governors and Officers in the Name of their Superiours; It is in like manner Agreed, That all and every such Protestations, Declarations, and Writings aforesaid, be abolished, and held hereafter for null and void; and that both the above mentioned Parties, and their Inhabitants and Subjects, use and enjoy the same Liberty of Trade and Navigation as well in *Africa* as in *America*, which hey used and enjoyed, or of right might use and enjoy at that time when the Treaty of the year 1662. was Subscribed.

X.

Also, That Prisoners on both sides, one and all, of what Degree, Dignity, or Condition soever they be,

shall

ſhall be ſet at Liberty, without ranſom or any other price of their Freedom; Provided ſatisfaction be made by them for Debts which they have contracted for Diet, or any other lawful Cauſe.

XI.

That the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid States General remain Friends, Confederate, United and Allied, for the defence and preſervation of the Rights, Liberties, and Immunities of either Ally and their Subjects, againſt all whomſoever, who ſhall endeavour to diſturb the Peace of eithers State by Sea or Land, or ſuch as living within eithers Dominions, ſhall be declared Publick Enemies to either.

XII.

That neither the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, nor the ſaid States General ſhall Act, Do, Endeavour, Treat or Attempt any thing againſt the other, or the Subjects of either, any where by Land or Sea, or in any Ports, Liberties, Creeks, or Freſh-waters, upon any occaſion whatſoever; And that neither they nor the Subjects of either of them, ſhall give, afford, or ſupply any Aid, Counſel or Favour, nor conſent that any thing be Done, Treated or Attempted by any other whoſoever, to the harm or prejudice of the other, or the Subjects of either; but ſhall expreſly and actually oppoſe, contradict, and really hinder all whomſoever, reſiding or dwelling in either the

reſpective Dominions, who ſhall act, do, treat, or attempt any thing againſt either of them.

XIII.

That neither the ſaid King, nor the ſaid Commonwealth, nor any of the Subjects of either, inhabiting or reſiding within their Juriſdiction, ſhall cheriſh and aſſiſt the Rebels of either Party with any Succour, Counſel, or Favour whatſoever; but ſhall expreſly oppoſe, and effectually hinder all perſons abiding, reſiding, or dwelling in either of their Dominions, from ſupplying or furniſhing any of thoſe foreſaid Rebels by Sea or Land, with any Succour or Aſſiſtance, either in Men, Ships, Arms, warlike Furniture, or other prohibited Goods, or with Money, Proviſions, or Victuals: And all Ships, Arms, warlike Furniture, or other forbidden Goods, alſo Money and Proviſions belonging to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, which ſhall be ſupplied or furniſhed contrary to the meaning of this Article, ſhall be confiſcate and forfeited to that Party where the perſons offending ſhall be: And thoſe who ſhall wittingly and willingly act, commit, attempt, or adviſe any thing contrary to the ſenſe of this Article, ſhall be judged Enemies of both Parties, and ſhall be puniſhed as Traitors, there where the Offence ſhall be committed. But as touching the ſpecification of Prohibited or Contraband Goods, it ſhall be provided for hereafter.

XIV.

XIV.

That the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid States General ſhall mutually, ſincerely, and faithfully (as there is occaſion) aſſiſt each other againſt the Rebels of either, by Sea or Land, with Men and Ships, at the coſt and charges of the Parties who deſire the ſame, in ſuch proportion and manner, and upon ſuch conditions, as afterward ſhall be agreed, and the preſent occaſion ſhall require.

XV.

That neither the ſaid King, nor the ſaid Commonwealth, nor the Subjects of either, ſhall in any of their Juriſdictions, Countries, Lands, Havens, Sea-ports, Creeks, receive any Rebel or Rebels, Fugitive or Fugitives of the other Party, declared, or to be declared, nor ſhall give or yield unto ſuch declared Rebels and Fugitives in the places aforeſaid, or elſewhere, though without their Lands, Countries, Havens, Sea-ports, Creeks or Juriſdictions, any Help, Counſel, Lodging, Souldiers, Ships, Money, Arms, Ammunition or Victuals: As alſo neither of the States ſhall permit that ſuch Rebels or Fugitives be received by any perſon or perſons within their Juriſdictions, Countries, Lands, Sea-ports, Havens, Creeks, nor ſuffer that any Help, Counſel, Lodging, Favour, Arms, Ammunition, Souldiers, Ships, Moneys or Proviſion be given or yielded to ſuch Rebels and Fugitives; but ſhall ex-

preſly and effectually oppoſe, and really hinder the ſame.

XVI.

That in caſe either of them by their publick and authentick Letters ſhall make known and declare unto the other, that any perſon or perſons are or have been a Rebel or Rebels, Fugitive or Fugitives, and that they or any of them have been received, or reſide, lie hid, or ſeek ſhelter in their Juriſdictions, Lands, Countries, Sea-ports, or in any of them; then that party who ſhall have received ſuch Letters, or to whom ſuch notice ſhall be given, or declaration made, ſhall within the ſpace of Twenty eight days, to be accounted from the day that ſuch notice was given, be bound to Charge and Command ſuch Rebel or Rebels, Fugitive or Fugitives, to withdraw and depart out of their Juriſdictions, Lands, Dominions, Countries, and every of them: And in caſe any of the ſaid Rebels or Fugitives do not withdraw and depart within Fifteen days after ſuch Charge or Command ſo given, then that they be puniſhed with Death, and loſs of Lands and Goods.

XVII.

That no Rebel of the ſaid King of *Great Britain* ſhall be received into any of the Caſtles, Cities, Havens, Juriſdictions, or other places Priviledg'd or not Priviledg'd, which any perſon of what dignity or degree ſoever he be, or ſhall be, hath within the Dominions or Territories of the United Provinces,

by

by what right or title ſoever he doth or ſhall hold or poſſeſs the ſame, nor be permitted to be received into, or remain in them, by any perſon, of what quality or degree ſoever he be. Neither ſhall the ſaid States General permit or ſuffer, that in any of the aforeſaid places, any Aſſiſtance, Counſel or Favour with Ships, Souldiers, Money or Proviſion, or in any other manner, be given or afforded unto any ſuch Rebel, by any perſon of what degree or quality ſoever he be, but ſhall openly and expreſly forbid, and effectually hinder the ſame. And if any perſon or perſons, of what degree or quality ſoever they be, dwelling or remaining within the Dominions of the ſaid United Provinces, or under their Command, ſhall act any thing contrary to this Agreement, That then all and ſingular ſuch perſons ſo doing, ſhall for term of their lives reſpectively, loſe and forfeit all ſuch Caſtles, Towns, Villages, Lands, and other places which they or any of them at that time have or pretend to have, by what right or title ſoever. In like manner, no Rebel of the ſaid States of the United Provinces ſhall be received into any Caſtles, Towns, Havens, or other places, or any of them, Priviledg'd or not Priviledg'd, which any perſon or perſons, of what degree or quality ſoever they be, and by what right or title ſoever he or they do or ſhall hold and poſſeſs, within the Kingdoms or Dominions of His ſaid Majeſty of *Great Britain*: Nor ſhall ſuch Rebel be ſuffered to be received by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, or there to remain; neither ſhall the King of *Great Britain* permit or ſuffer, that any Counſel, Aſſiſtance, or Favour in any of the

ſaid

ſaid Places with Ships, Men, Money, Victuals, or in any other manner be given or afforded unto any ſuch Rebel, by any ſuch perſon or perſons, of what degree or quality ſoever they be, but ſhall openly and expreſly forbid, and effectually hinder the ſame. And in caſe any of the Subjects of the ſaid King, or within His Dominions, ſhall do or attempt any thing againſt this Agreement, That all and every perſons ſo offending, ſhall in like manner for their reſpective lives loſe and forfeit all ſuch Caſtles, Cities, Towns, Lands, and other places which they or any of them at that time hath, or ſhall pretend to have, by any right or title whatſoever.

XVIII.

That the ſaid King of *Great Britain* and His Subjects, and all the Inhabitants of His Majeſties Dominions, and alſo the ſaid United Provinces and their Subjects and Inhabitants, of what rank or condition ſoever they be, ſhall be bound to uſe each other kindly and friendly in every thing; ſo that they may freely and ſafely paſs by Land or by Water into each others Countreys, Cities, Towns walled or unwalled, fortified or not fortified, and their Havens, and all other their Dominions ſituate in *Europe*, to continue and abide therein ſo long as they ſhall pleaſe, and may there buy ſo much Proviſions as are neceſſary for their uſe, without any hindrance: And that likewiſe they may Trade and Traffique in Goods and Commodities of all ſorts, as to them ſhall ſeem fit, and them to Export and Import at their pleaſure,

paying

paying the usual Duties, saving to each Countrey their particular Laws and Customs. Provided that the Subjects and Inhabitants of either side exercising their Trade in each others Countreys and Dominions, shall not be obliged hereafter to pay any more Customs, Impost, or other Duties, then according to that proportion which other Foreign Nations Trading in the said places do usually pay.

XIX.

That the Ships and Vessels of the said United Provinces, as well Men of War as others, meeting any Men of War of the said King of *Great Britain's* in the *British* Seas, shall Strike the Flag, and Lore the Topsail in such manner as the same hath been formerly observed in any times whatsoever.

XX.

And for the greater Freedom of Commerce and Navigation, it is Agreed and Concluded, That the said King of *Great Britain*, and the said States General, shall not receive into their Havens, Cities and Towns, nor suffer that any of the Subjects of either Party do receive Pirates or Sea-Rovers, or afford them any entertainment, assistance or provision, but shall endeavour that the said Pirates and Sea-Rovers, or their Partners, Sharers and Abettors, be found out, apprehended, and suffer condign punishment for the terror of others: And all the Ships, Goods, and Commodities Piratically taken by them, and brought into the

the Ports of either Party, which can be found; nay although they be ſold, ſhall be reſtored to the right Owners, or Satisfaction ſhall be given either to their Owners, or to thoſe who by Letters of Attorney ſhall challenge the ſame; Provided the Right of their Propriety be made to appear in the Court of Admiralty by due proofs according to Law.

XXI.

It ſhall not be permitted to the Subjects of the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the Inhabitants of the Kingdoms and Countreys under His Obedience, or to the Inhabitants and Subjects of the ſaid United Provinces, to do or offer any Hoſtility or Violence to each other, either by Land or by Sea, upon any pretence or colour whatſoever: And conſequently it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid Subjects or Inhabitants to get Commiſſions or Letters of Repriſal from any Prince or State, with whom either of the Confederates are at difference, or in open War; and much leſs by vertue of thoſe Letters to moleſt or damnifie the Subjects of either Party. Neither ſhall it be lawful for any Foreign Private Men of War, who are not Subjects to one nor the other Party, having Commiſſions from any other Prince or State, to Equip their Ships in the Harbours of either of the aforeſaid Parties, or to ſell or ranſom their Prizes, or any other way to Truck, as well the Ships and Goods, as any other Lading whatſoever. And it ſhall not be lawful for them to buy any Victual, but what ſhall be neceſſary to bring

bring them to the next Port of that Prince from whom they obtained their ſaid Commiſſions. And if perchance any of the Subjects of the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, or of the ſaid States General ſhall buy, or get to themſelves by Truck, or any other way, ſuch Ship or Goods which have been taken by the Subjects of one or the other Party; in ſuch caſe the ſaid Subject ſhall be bound to reſtore the ſaid Ship or Goods to the Proprietors without any delay, and without any Compenſation or re-imburſement of Money paid or promiſed for the ſame; Provided that they make it appear before the Council of the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, or before the ſaid States General, that they are the right Owners or Proprietors of them.

XXII.

That in caſe the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, or the ſaid States General do make any Treaty of Amity or Alliance with any other Kings, Republicks, Princes or States, they ſhall therein comprehend each other and their Dominions, if they deſire to be therein comprehended; and ſhall give to the other notice of all ſuch Treaties of Friendſhip and Alliance.

XXIII.

That in caſe it happen during this Friendſhip, Confederacy and Alliance, any thing ſhall be done or attempted by any of the Subjects or Inhabitants of either Party againſt this Treaty, or any part

thereof, by Land, Sea, or Freſh-waters, That nevertheleſs this Amity and Alliance between the ſaid Nations ſhall not thereby be broken or interrupted, but ſhall remain and continue in its full force; and that only thoſe particular perſons ſhall be puniſhed, who have committed any thing againſt this Treaty, and none elſe; and that Juſtice ſhall be rendred, and ſatisfaction given to all perſons concerned, by all ſuch who have committed any thing contrary to this Treaty, by Land or Sea, or other Waters, in any part of *Europe*, or any places within the *Straits*, or in *America*, or upon the Coaſts of *Africa*, or in any Lands, Iſlands, Seas, Creeks, Bays, Rivers, or in any places on this ſide the *Cape of Good Hope*, within Twelve Moneths ſpace after Juſtice ſhall be demanded; And in all places whatſoever on the other ſide the ſaid *Cape* (as hath been aboveſaid) within Eighteen Moneths next enſuing after demand of Juſtice ſhall be made in manner aforeſaid. But in caſe the offenders againſt this Treaty do not appear, and ſubmit themſelves to Judgement, and give ſatisfaction within the reſpective times above expreſſed, proportionable to the diſtance of the places, they ſhall be declared Enemies of both Parties, and their Eſtates, Goods, and Revenues whatſoever, ſhall be confiſcated for due and full ſatisfaction of the injuries and wrongs by them offered; and their perſons alſo, when they come within the Dominions of either Party, ſhall be liable unto ſuch puniſhments as every one ſhall deſerve for his reſpective offences.

XXIV. That

XXIV.

That the Subjects of the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and thoſe which are under His Juriſdiction, may freely and ſecurely travel in all the Provinces of the *Low-Countreys*, and all their Dominions in *Europe*, and through them by Sea or Land paſs to other places there or beyond them, and through all Quarters of the United Provinces, Cities, Forts, or Gariſons whatſoever, which are in any parts of the United Provinces, or elſewhere in their Dominions in *Europe*, as well they themſelves exerciſing Trade in all thoſe places, as their Agents, Factors and Servants, may go armed or unarmed (but if armed, not above Forty in a Company) as well without their Goods and Merchandiſes as with them, whereſoever they pleaſe. The People alſo and Inhabitants of the United Provinces ſhall enjoy the ſame Liberty and Freedom in all the Dominions of the ſaid King in *Europe*; Provided that they and every of them do in their Trade and Merchandiſing yield Obedience to the Laws and Statutes of either Nation reſpectively.

XXV.

That in caſe the Merchant-Ships of the Subjects of either Nation ſhall by Storm, Pirates, or any other neceſſity whatſoever be driven into any Haven of either Dominion, they may depart ſecurely and at their pleaſure, with their Ships and Goods, without paying any Cuſtoms or other Duties; Provided they

break no Bulk, nor ſell any thing; nor ſhall they be ſubject to any Moleſtation or Search, provided they do not receive on board any Perſons or Goods, nor do any thing elſe contrary to the Laws, Ordinances or Cuſtoms of the places where they (as aforeſaid) ſhall happen to arrive.

XXVI.

That the Merchants, Maſters and Seamen of either Party, their Ships, Goods, Wares, or Merchandiſes ſhall not be Arreſted or Seiſed in the Lands, Havens, Roads or Rivers of the other, to ſerve at War, or any other uſe, by vertue of any general or ſpecial Command, unleſs upon an extraordinary neceſſity, and that juſt ſatisfaction be given for the ſame; but ſo as the ſame ſhall not derogate from the Seiſures and Arreſts duely made in the ordinary Courts of Juſtice of either Nation.

XXVII.

That the Merchants on both ſides, their Factors and Servants, and alſo the Maſters and other Seamen, as well going as returning by Sea and other Waters, as alſo in the Havens of either Party, or going on Shore, may carry and uſe for the defence of themſelves and Goods, all ſorts of Weapons, as well Offenſive as Defenſive; but being come into their Lodgings or Inns, they ſhall there lay by and leave their Arms, until they be going on board again.

XXVIII. That

XXVIII.

That the Men of War, or Convoys of either Nation, meeting or overtaking at Sea any Merchants Ship or Ships belonging to the Subjects or Inhabitants of the other, holding the ſame Courſe, or going the ſame Way, ſhall be bound, as long as they keep one Courſe together, to protect and defend them againſt all and every one who would ſet upon them.

XXIX.

That if any Ship or Ships of the Subjects or Inhabitants of either Nation, or of a Neuter, be taken by a third Party in the Harbours of either, not being of the Subjects or Inhabitants of either Nation, they, in or out of whoſe Haven or Juriſdiction the ſaid Ships ſhall be taken, ſhall be bound to endeavour with the other Party, that the ſaid Ship or Ships be purſued, brought back, and reſtored to the Owners; but all this ſhall be done at the charges of the Owners, or whom it concerns.

XXX.

That Searchers and other like Officers on both ſides ſhall regulate themſelves according to the Laws of either Nation, and ſhall not impoſe or demand more then they are allowed by their Commiſſions and Inſtructions.

XXXI. That

XXXI.

That if any injury be done or practiſed by either Nation, or the Subjects or Inhabitants of the ſame, againſt the Subjects or Inhabitants of the other, or againſt any of the Articles of this preſent Treaty, or againſt common right; yet nevertheleſs no Letters of Repriſal, Mark or Countermark ſhall be granted by either ſide, till Juſtice hath been firſt demanded according to the ordinary courſe of Law; but in caſe Juſtice be there denied or delayed, then that the ſaid King of *Great Britain* and the ſaid States General, or Commiſſioners of that Nation whoſe Subjects and Inhabitants have ſuffered the wrong, ſhall publickly require Juſtice from that other Party, where (as aboveſaid) it was denied or delayed, or from that Power appointed to hear and decide ſuch differences, that there may be a friendly compoſure, or due proceſs of Law. But if ſtill there happen more delays, and neither Juſtice be adminiſtred, nor ſatisfaction given within three moneths after ſuch demand, that then Letters of Repriſal, Mark, or Countermark may be granted.

XXXII.

It is alſo agreed, If at any time it happen (which God of his mercy forbid) that the Differences now compoſed between His ſaid Majeſty and the ſaid States General, ſhould feſter, and break out again into open War, that then thoſe Ships, Merchandiſe, or any kind of Moveables of either Party, which ſhall be found

found to be and remain in the Ports, and under the command of the adverſe Party on either ſide, ſhall not for all that be confiſcated, or made obnoxious to any inconvenience, but the ſpace of ſix moneths ſhall entirely be allowed to the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party, that they may have leiſure to tranſport from thence the forementioned things, and any thing elſe that is theirs, whither they ſhall think fit, without any kind of Moleſtation.

XXXIII.

That they who have obtained private Commiſſions from either Party, before they receive ſuch Commiſſions, ſhall give good and ſufficient caution before the Judge of the Court where they receive ſuch Commiſſions, by reſponſible men, who have no part or ſhare in ſuch Ships, that they ſhall do no damage or injury to the Subjects or Inhabitants of either ſide.

XXXIV.

It is alſo agreed and concluded, That the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party ſhall always have free acceſs to each others Sea-ports, there to remain, and from thence to depart with the ſame freedom; and not only with their Merchant-Ships and Lading, but alſo with their Men of War, whether they belong to the ſaid King or States General, or unto ſuch as have obtained private Commiſſions, whether they arrive through violence of Tempeſt, or other caſualty of the Seas, or to mend their Ships, or to buy

Provi-

Proviſion, ſo they exceed not the number of Eight men of War, when they come there voluntarily, nor ſhall remain or abide longer in the Havens or Places adjacent, then they ſhall have a juſt cauſe to repair their ſaid Ships, or to buy Victuals or other neceſſaries. And if a greater number of Men of War ſhould upon occaſion deſire to come unto ſuch Ports, they ſhall in no caſe enter thereinto, until they have firſt obtained leave from thoſe to whom the ſaid Havens do appertain, unleſs they be forced ſo to do by Storm, or ſome force or neceſſity, whereby they may avoid the danger of the Sea: In which caſe alſo they ſhall preſently make known the cauſe of their coming unto the Governour or Chief Magiſtrate of the Place, and ſhall ſtay no longer then the ſaid Governour or chief Magiſtrate ſhall permit them, and ſhall not do any acts of Hoſtility or other prejudice in the aforeſaid Havens during their abode there.

XXXV.

Furthermore it is agreed and concluded, That both Parties ſhall truly and firmly obſerve and execute this preſent Treaty, and all and every the matters contained therein, and effectually cauſe the ſame to be obſerved and performed by the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Nation.

XXXVI.

Alſo for further caution and aſſurance that this Treaty and Confederacy ſhall be duly and *bonâ fide* obſerved

obſerved on the part of the ſaid States General of the United Provinces and their People, It is Concluded and Agreed, as alſo the ſaid States General by theſe Preſents do agree, and firmly oblige and bind themſelves, That all and every one whom they, or the States of the Provinces ſhall at any time chooſe, appoint, or make Captain-General, Governour, or chief Preſident, or State-holder, General of Armies or Military Forces by Land, or Admiral or General of the Fleets, Ships, or Forces at Sea, ſhall be bound and obliged by Oath to confirm this Treaty, and all the Articles thereof, and promiſe ſacredly upon Oath, That they ſhall, as far as it is poſſible, religiouſly obſerve and execute the ſame, and as much as concerns them, cauſe the ſame to be obſerved and executed by others.

XXXVII.

Under this preſent Treaty of Peace thoſe ſhall be comprehended, who ſhall be named by either Party with common conſent before the Exchange of Ratifications, or within Six Moneths after. But in the mean time, as the Covenanting Parties do thankfully acknowledge the friendly Offices and unwearied Endeavours, whereby the moſt Serene King of *Sweden* interpoſing His Mediation, hath through the aſſiſtance of God promoted and carried on this beneficial Work of Pacification unto the deſired Concluſion; So to teſtifie their like Affection, it is decreed and covenanted by the common conſent of all the Parties, That His above-mentioned Majeſty of *Sweden*, with all His Kingdoms, Dominions, Provinces, and Rights be in-

cluded in this Treaty, and comprehended in the present Pacification, after the best and most effectual manner that may be.

XXXVIII.

It is also Covenanted, Concluded, and Agreed, That the present Treaty, and all and every thing and things therein contained and concluded, shall be confirmed and ratified by the said King of *Great Britain*, and the said States General of the United Provinces, by Letters Patents on both Sides, Sealed with the Great Seal in due and authentick Form, within Four Weeks next ensuing, or sooner, if it can be done; and that within the said time the Ratifications on both Sides shall be Exchanged at *Breda*; and that presently after the Delivery and Exchange of the same, this Treaty and Alliance shall be published in such Form and Place as is usual.

Done at Breda *the* $\frac{21}{31}$ *day of* July, 1667.

The

THE SEPARATE

ARTICLE.

IF it happen that any Tapiſtry, Hangings, Carpets, Pictures, or Houſhold-Furniture of what kind ſoever, or precious Stones, Jewels, Rich Curioſities, or other Moveable Goods whatſoever, belonging to the King of *Great Britain*, either now are, or hereafter ſhall be found to be in the hands or power of the ſaid States General, or of any of their Subjects; the ſaid States General do promiſe, that they will in no wiſe protect the Poſſeſſors of any Moveables appertaining unto the ſaid King; which Goods may be taken from them in ſuch manner, that they who ſhall make difficulty to reſtore them freely, may not be dealt withall by any means contrary to Equity and Juſtice: And the ſaid States do promiſe to uſe their moſt effectual endeavours, that a plain and ſummary way of Proceeding may be taken in this affair, without the ordinary form and method of Proceſs uſually obſerved in Courts; and that Juſtice be adminiſtred, whereby His ſaid Majeſty may be ſatisfied as far as poſſibly may be, without the wrong of any one.

Alſo, That if any of thoſe who are guilty of that

horrible Treaſon and Parricide committed upon King *CHARLES* the Firſt of moſt bleſſed Memory, and lawfully attainted, condemned, or convicted of the ſame, either now are in the Dominions of the ſaid States General, or ſhall hereafter come thither; as ſoon as ever it ſhall be known or ſignified to the ſaid States General, or any of their Officers, they ſhall be apprehended, put into Cuſtody, and ſent Priſoners into *England*, or delivered into the hands of thoſe whom the ſaid King of *Great Britain* ſhall appoint to take charge of them, and bring them home.

Done at Breda *the* $\frac{21}{31}$ *day of* July, 1667.

HIS

His Majesties DECLARATION

Concerning

The Reſtoring of all Places, Forts, &c. which his Subjects ſhall have taken or recovered from the *DUTCH* after the $\frac{10}{20}$ day of *May* laſt paſt.

CHARLES the II. by the Grace of God King of Great *Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* We do hereby make known and teſtifie unto all and every perſon and perſons whom it doth or may any way concern, That whereas in the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Breda* the $\frac{21}{31}$. day of *July*, 1667. between Us and the High and Mighty Lords States General of the United *Netherlands*, it is agreed in the third Article, That each Party is to hold and poſſeſs for the time to come, with plenary right of Soveraignty, Propriety and Poſſeſſion, all ſuch Lands, Iſlands, Cities, Forts, Places, and Colonies, as during this War, or in any former times before this War, they have by force of Arms, or any way whatſoever gotten or detained from the other Party,

Party, after the very ſame manner as they had ſeized and did poſſeſs them on the $\frac{10}{20}$. day of *May* laſt paſt, not excepting any of the ſaid Places. And whereas furthermore, for the avoiding of all matter of Strife and Contention, which uſeth ſometimes to ariſe by reaſon of Reſtitutions, it is alſo agreed in the ſixth Article, That if either Party ſhall intercept and get from the other any Lands, Iſlands, Cities, Forts, Colonies, and other Places after the ſaid $\frac{10}{20}$. day of *May* laſt paſt, all and every of the Premiſſes (without any diſtinction of time and place) are forthwith to be reſtored in the very ſame Condition wherein they ſhall be found to be at the time whenſoever certain notice ſhall come to thoſe places that the Peace is renewed: We do hereby require and command all Our Governours, Officers, Commanders and Souldiers, both by Sea and Land, of what Quality and Condition ſoever they be, as well within *Europe* as without, that they do not only forbear, and totally abſtain from all Hoſtility according to the Tenor of the foreſaid Treaty; but alſo if at any time it ſhall happen or come to paſs, that any Lands, Iſlands, Cities, Forts, Colonies, and other places whereſoever ſituated, ſhall be taken from the United *Netherlanders*, or recovered from them and brought under Our Power, after the expiration of the ſaid $\frac{10}{20}$. day of *May*, That they reſtore them all without any delay or excuſe, unto thoſe perſons who ſhall exhibit theſe Letters Patents, in ſuch condition as they ſhall be found in at the time when the renewing of the Peace ſhall be notified there,

without

without any Diminution, Detraction, Waſte or Embezilment whatſoever, upon pain of Our higheſt diſpleaſure. Given at *Weſtminſter* the Nine and Twentieth day of *July* Old ſtile, and Eighth day of *Auguſt* New ſtile, in the Year of our Lord 1667. and of Our Reign the Nineteenth.

FINIS.

ARTICLES

OF

PEACE & ALLIANCE,

Between the moſt Serene and Mighty PRINCE

CHARLES II.

By the grace of God King of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.*

And the

Moſt Serene and Mighty PRINCE

Lewis XIV.

The Moſt Chriſtian KING.

Concluded the $\frac{21}{31}$ day of *July*, 1667.

Publiſhed by His Majeſties Command.

In the *SAVOY*,
Printed by the Aſſigns of *John Bill* and *Chriſtopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1667.

Articles of Peace and Alliance between the moſt Serene and Mighty Prince, Charles *the Second, by the Grace of God, King of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c. and the Moſt Serene and Mighty Prince,* LEWIS XIV. *The Moſt Chriſtian King.*

I.

THat there be an Univerſal, Perpetual, True and ſincere Peace and Amity between the moſt Chriſtian King and the King of *Great Britain*, their Heirs and Succeſſors, and between the Kingdoms, States, and Subjects of both; and that the ſame be ſo ſincerely and ſeriouſly obſerved and kept, that one

ſhall promote the honour and advantage of the other; and that a faithful Neighbourhood, and ſecure obſervation of Peace and Friendſhip may flouriſh again on every ſide.

II.

That all Enmities, Hoſtilities, Diſcords and Wars between the ſaid Kings and their Subjects, ceaſe and be aboliſhed; ſo as they both do forbear and abſtain hereafter from all plundering, depredation, harm-doing, injuries and infeſtation whatſoever, as well by Land as by Sea, and in Freſh-waters, every where; and eſpecially through all Tracts, Dominions and Places of eithers Kingdoms and Territories, of what condition ſoever they be.

III.

That all Offences, Injuries, Damages, which either of the ſaid Kings or their Subjects have ſuffered from the other during this War, be buried in Oblivion; ſo that neither in regard of them, nor for the Cauſe or Pretence of any other thing, neither Party, nor the Subjects of either, ſhall hereafter do or cauſe to be done or made, any Hoſtility, Enmity, Moleſtation or Hindrance to the other, by himſelf or by others, ſecretly or openly, directly or indirectly, by colour of Right or way of Fact.

IV. That

IV.

That the uſe of Navigation and Commerce be free between the Subjects of both the ſaid Kings, as it was anciently in the time of Peace, and before the Denunciation of the late War; ſo that every one of them may freely come into the Kingdoms, Provinces, Marts, Ports and Rivers of either Party, bringing their Merchandiſe, and Converſing and Trading there without Moleſtation.

V.

That all Priſoners on either ſide, of what Degree, Dignity or Condition ſoever, be forthwith ſet at liberty, without Ranſom or any other Price of their Freedom; Provided they pay what is lawfully due for Diet or other Cauſe.

VI.

That all Proclamations and Acts which by reaſon of this War either Party hath publiſhed, to the prejudice of either, againſt the liberty of Navigation and Trade, be abrogated on both ſides.

VII.

That the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall with all ſpeed, or at the furtheſt within ſix Moneths, to be reckoned from the day of ſubſcribing this preſen. Agreement, re-

reſtore unto the King of *Great Britain*, or unto ſuch as to that purpoſe ſhall receive his Commands duely paſſed under the Great Seal of *England*, that part of the Iſle of St. *Chriſtophers* which the *Engliſh* poſſeſſed the firſt of *January* 1665. before the Declaration of the late War; and to that end the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall immediately upon the Ratification of this ſame Agreement, deliver or cauſe to be delivered unto the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, or ſuch Miniſters of his as ſhall be thereunto appointed, all neceſſary Inſtruments and Orders duely diſpatched.

VIII.

But if any of the Subjects of the ſaid King of *Great Britain* ſhall have ſold the Goods which he poſſeſſed in that Iſland, and the Price of the Sale hath been paid unto him; he ſhall not be reſtored and put into poſſeſſion of thoſe Goods by vertue of the preſent Agreement, before he hath actually paid back the Price or the money he hath received.

IV.

But if it happen (which yet is not known hitherto) that the Subjects of the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King are beaten out of the ſaid Iſland of St. *Chriſtophers*, by the Subjects of the abovementioned King of *Great Britain*, before or after the Subſcription of the preſent Agreement: Nevertheleſs, things ſhall be reſtored unto that ſtate and condition wherein they were in the

the beginning of the Year 1665. that is, before the Declaration of the War now determining: and the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, aſſoon as he hath notice thereof, ſhall without any delay deliver, or cauſe to be delivered unto the abovementioned Moſt Chriſtian King, or his Miniſters thereunto appointed, all Inſtruments and Orders duely made, which are neceſſary for that Reſtitution.

X.

Alſo, That the ſaid King of *Great Britain* do likewiſe reſtore unto the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King, or unto ſuch as to that purpoſe ſhall receive his Command duely paſſed under the Great Seal of *France*, the Countrey which is called *Acadia*, lying in North-*America*, which the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King did formerly enjoy: And to that end, the ſaid King of *Great Britain* ſhall immediately upon the Ratification of this Agreement, deliver or cauſe to be delivered unto the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King, or ſuch Miniſters of his as ſhall be thereunto appointed, all Inſtruments and Orders duely diſpatched, which ſhall be neceſſary to the ſaid Reſtitution.

XI.

But if any of the Inhabitants of that Countrey called *Acadia*, ſhall rather deſire to be hereafter under the Dominion of the King of *Great Britain*, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch to depart within the ſpace of one year, to be counted from the day of the Reſtitution

of

of that Country, and to ſell, alienate, or otherwiſe diſpoſe as they pleaſe, their Lands, Grounds, Slaves, and all their Goods moveable or immoveable; and ſuch perſons as ſhall contract with them for the ſame, ſhall be forced to make good ſuch Contracts by the Moſt Chriſtian Kings Authority: But if they ſhall rather chooſe to carry away with them their Money, Houſholdſtuff, Veſſels, Slaves, and all their Moveables; it ſhall be free for them ſo to do, without any hindrance or moleſtation whatſoever.

XII.

Alſo the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall in like manner reſtore unto the King of *Great Britain* the Iſlands called *Antigoa* and *Monſarat* (if they be in his power) and any other Iſlands, Countreys, Forts and Colonies, which may have been gotten by the Arms of the moſt Chriſtian King, before or after the Subſcription of the preſent Treaty, and which the King of *Great Britain* poſſeſſed before he entred into the War with the States General (to which War this Treaty doth put an end.) On the other ſide, the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, ſhall after the manner aforeſaid, reſtore unto the abovemèntioned Moſt Chriſtian King all Iſlands, Countreys, Forts, and Colonies, any where ſituate, which might be gotten by the King of *Great Britains* Arms, before or after the Subſcription of the preſent Agreement, and which the moſt Chriſtian King poſſeſſed before the firſt of *January*, 1665.

XIII. But

XIII.

But if any of thoſe Servants and Slaves that ſerved the *Engliſh* in that part of the Iſle of St. *Chriſtophers* which belonged to the foreſaid King of *Great Britain*, as alſo in the Iſlands called *Antigoa* and *Monſarat*, when they were taken by the Arms of the foreſaid Moſt Chriſtian King, ſhall deſire to return again unto the ſubjection of the *Engliſh* (yet without all force or conſtraint) it ſhall be free and lawful for them ſo to do within the ſpace of ſix Moneths, to be reckoned from the day on which the ſame Iſlands ſhall be reſtored. But if the *Engliſh* before they went off of the ſaid Iſlands, ſold ſome Servants, and the money was paid for them; thoſe Servants are not to be reſtored upon other terms, but that the price be reſtored and repaid.

XIV.

In like manner, if ſome of the foreſaid King of *Great Britains* Subjects (who were not reckoned amongſt Servants and Slaves) ſhall hire themſelves in the quality of a Souldier, a Labourer, or under whatſoever other Title, to the foreſaid Moſt Chriſtian King, or any one of his Subjects that dwelleth in the foreſaid Iſlands, covenanting for Wages by the Year, the Moneth, or the Day; After the Reſtitution of the Iſland or Iſlands, ſuch hiring of ones ſelf or Obligation is to ceaſe, Wages being received after the rate of

labour already performed, and it ſhall be free for them to return unto their Countreymen, and live under the Dominion of the King of *Great Britain*.

XV.

Whatſoever is reſolved concerning the foreſaid Iſlands, it is to be underſtood that it is in like manner reſolved concerning all other Iſlands, Forts, Countreys, and Colonies, and the Subjects and Servants living therein, whom and which the abovementioned Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall have gotten by his Arms, or ſhall get before or after the Subſcription of this Treaty, if ſo be the ſaid King of *Great Britain* poſſeſſed them before he entred into the War with the States General, which War is ended by this Treaty. On the other ſide, the ſame is alſo underſtood to be reſolved in relation to thoſe Iſlands, Countreys, Forts, and Colonies, and Subjects and Servants living there, who or which belonged unto the abovementioned Moſt Chriſtian King before the Firſt of *January*, 1665. and whom or which the abovementioned King of *Great Britain* ſhall have gotten or ſhall get by his Arms before or after the Subſcription of this Treaty.

XVI. That

XVI.

That all Letters as well of Reprizal, as of Marque and Countermarque, which hitherto have been granted on either Side for any cauſe, ſhall be and be held null and void; Nor ſhall any the like Letters be hereafter granted by either of the ſaid Kings againſt the Subjects of either; unleſs it be firſt made manifeſt that Right hath been denied; and unleſs he who deſires Letters of Reprizal to be granted unto him, do firſt draw and preſent his Petition to the Miniſter reſiding in the name of that Kingdom againſt whoſe Subjects thoſe Letters are deſired; that he within the ſpace of Four Moneths, or ſooner, may enquire into the contrary, or procure that ſatisfaction be with all ſpeed made from the party offending to the Complainant. But if that Kingdom againſt whoſe Subjects Reprizals are demanded, have no Miniſter reſiding there, Letters of Reprizal are not to be granted till after the ſpace of Four Moneths to be reckoned from the day whereupon his Petition was made and preſented to the King againſt whoſe Subjects Reprizals are deſired, or to his Privy Council.

XVII.

Then to cut off all matter of Quarrel and Contentions which might ariſe in regard of the Reſtitution of Ships, Merchandiſe, and other Moveables which either Party may complain to be taken and detained from the other in Countreys and Coaſts far diſtant, after the Peace is concluded, and before it be notified; All Ships, Merchandiſe, and other Moveables which ſhall or may be gotten by either Side after the Subſcription and Publication of the preſent Agreement, within the ſpace of Twelve Days in the Neighbouring Seas; within the ſpace of Six Weeks from the ſaid Neighbouring Seas unto the Cape of St. *Vincent*; then within the ſpace of Ten Weeks beyond the ſaid Cape on this ſide of the *Æquinoctial Line* or *Æquator*, as well in the Ocean and *Mediterranean* Sea, as elſewhere; Laſtly, within the ſpace of Six Moneths beyond the bounds of the foreſaid Line through the whole World; ſhall be and remain unto the Poſſeſſors without any exception or further diſtinction of time or place, or any conſideration to be had of Reſtitution or Compenſation.

XVIII.

But if (which God of his mercy forbid) the Differences now compoſed between the ſaid Kings ſhould at any time feſter, and break out again into open War, the Ships, Merchandiſe, or any kind of Moveables of either Party, which ſhall be found to be and remain in the Ports, and under the Command of the adverſe Party on either ſide, ſhall not be Confiſcated, or made obnoxious to any inconvenience, but the ſpace of Six Moneths ſhall entirely be allowed to the Subjects of either of the ſaid Kings, that they may carry away and tranſport the foreſaid things, and any thing elſe that is theirs, whither they ſhall think fit, without any moleſtation.

XIX.

Under this preſent Treaty of Peace ſhall be comprehended thoſe who ſhall be named by either Party with common conſent before the Exchange of Ratifications, or within Six Moneths after. But in the mean time both Parties are well pleaſed that the King of *Sweden* as Mediator be comprehended, and he is comprehended.

XX. Laſtly,

XX.

Lastly, The Solemn Ratifications of this present Agreement and Alliance, made in due Form, shall be delivered on both sides, and mutually and duly exchanged at *Breda* within the space of Three Weeks to be reckoned from the day of the Subscription.

Done at Breda *the* $\frac{21}{31}$ *day of* July, 1667.

FINIS.

ARTICLES
OF
PEACE & ALLIANCE,
Between the most Serene and Mighty PRINCE
CHARLES II.
By the grace of God King of
England, Scotland, France and *Ireland,*
Defender of the Faith, *&c.*

And the

Most Serene and Mighty PRINCE
Frederick III.
King of Denmark *and* Norway.

Concluded the $\frac{21}{31}$ day of *July*, 1667.

Published by His Majesties Command.

In the *SAVOY*
Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1667.

ARTICLES

OF

PEACE & ALLIANCE,

Between the most Serene and Mighty PRINCE

CHARLES II.

By the Grace of God King of

England, Scotland, France and Ireland,

Defender of the Faith, &c.

And the

Most Serene and Mighty PRINCE

Frederick III.

King of Denmark and Norway.

Concluded the 31 day of July, 1667.

Published by His Majesties Command.

In the SAVOY

Printed by the Assigns of John Bill and Christopher

Barker, Printers to the Kings most Excellent

Majesty. 1667.

Articles of Peace and Alliance between the Moſt Serene and Mighty Prince, Charles *the Second, by the Grace of God, King of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c. and the Moſt Serene and Mighty Prince*, Frederick III. *King of* Denmark *and* Norway.

I.

FIrſt, It is Covenanted, Concluded and Agreed, That there be from this day a perpetual, firm, and inviolable Peace between the Moſt Serene and Moſt Mighty Prince, *Charles* the Second, King of *Great Britain*, and the Moſt Serene and Moſt Mighty Prince *Frederick* the Third, King of *Denmark*

and *Norway*, between their Heirs and Succeſſors, and their Kingdoms, Principalities, Earldoms, Iſlands, Cities, Forts, Lands, Subjects and Inhabitants of what ſtate and quality ſoever: And ſo as to maintain and promote each others good no leſs then their own, and to avert and hinder with all poſſible ſtudy the damage and deſtruction of one another. And in this reſpect it ſhall be free for the Subjects of either King to exerciſe a Mutual Navigation and Commerce without moleſtation, and with their Merchandiſes to come to each others Kingdoms, Provinces, Marts, Ports, and Rivers, and there to abide and traffick.

II.

At this preſent ſhall ceaſe between the aforeſaid Kings, and their Kingdoms, Principalities, Earldoms, People, and Subjects, both by Land and Sea, all Enmity, War, and Hoſtility, that is to ſay, in the Northern Ocean, and in the *Baltick* Sea and the Channel, within Twenty one dayes; from the Mouth of the ſaid Streight or Channel to the Cape of St. *Vincent*, within Six Weeks; and then within the ſpace of Ten Weeks beyond the ſaid Cape on this ſide the *Æquinoctial Line* or *Æquator*, as well in the Ocean as the *Mediterranean* Sea: Finally, within the ſpace of Eight Moneths beyond the Bounds of the aforeſaid Line all over the World, without any exception or further diſtinction of time or place; all Dayes, Weeks, and Moneths to be computed from the Subſcription of the preſent Agreement; and the Publication of the

ſame

ſame here made at *Breda*. And whatſoever ſhall be taken and ſeized after the aforeſaid days by either King or their Subjects, to whom Commiſſions have been granted, it ſhall be wholly reſtored back again to him or them fromwhom the ſame was taken; and furthermore, full ſatisfacton ſhall be made for the damages to him or them thereby ariſing, or the Charges they have been at; and every perſon herein offending ſhall be puniſhed as his Offence deſerves.

III.

It is alſo Agreed and Concluded, That all Differences on both ſides, Suſpicions and ill will, both on the part of the Moſt Serene King of *Great Britain*, and on the part of the Moſt Serene King of *Denmark*, &c. and likewiſe for ſingular the Miniſters, Officers, and Subjects of them, be buried and aboliſhed by a perpetual Oblivion. And further from this preſent ſhall expire, be annulled and for ever cancelled all Damages, Offences, Injuries by word or writing, that either the one has done the other, or has been ſuffered by the one from the other, from the very firſt beginning of the now ceaſing War to this day, and the determined point of time wherein all Diſſentions, Diſcords, Differences and Enmities ſhall ceaſe and be laid aſide: By name, the Aſſault and Defence made at *Bergen* in *Norway*, and in whole, whatſoever either followed from thence, or does thereon depend; in ſuch manner, as that neither of the ſaid Parties by reaſon of any damage of this kind, offence, or charges, do under

under any pretence whatever cauſe the other any trouble, much leſs for this cauſe endeavour or attempt any kind of Hoſtility.

IV.

All Priſoners on both ſides, of whatſoever Fortune or Rank, ſhall be forthwith ſet at liberty without any Ranſom.

V.

All Ships, Goods, or the like, that in this turbulent ſeaſon, in the heat of this very War between both the above-mentioned Kings and their Subjects, have been taken by the one from the other, or that either Party has confiſcated and ſeized of the Goods and Pretenſions of Perſons or Subjects of the other Nation; as alſo all the Expences of War on both ſides, ſhall be compenſated by a like mutual Abolition. In ſuch manner, as are together comprehended in this Compenſation, thoſe Debts of the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, which have been on the part of *Denmark* confiſcated; but in this ſenſe, That whatever Debts of this kind unto the Tenth Day of *May* Old Stile, and Twentieth New Stile, by vertue of Confiſcation or Repriſals have been by Subjects paid and received, do remain utterly aboliſhed and ſatisfied; and that it be not lawful for the Creditors of ſuch Debts for the future to pretend any thing upon

upon this account, much less to urge payment of such for any reason, or under any pretence whatsoever. But of such Debts, as on the said day have not been paid and received, it shall be lawful for the Creditors, Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, to demand and prosecute the Payment, by the ordinary way of Justice. Excepting nevertheless 120000 Rixdollars, more or less, (namely accruing from a certain Controversie, which arose between *Christian* the Fourth of most glorious Memory, King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the Parliament of *England*, by reason of sending Aid to *Charles* the First of most glorious Memory, King of *Great Britain*) for which the King of *Denmark* and *Norway* bound himself, and gave his Bond to a Company of certain English Merchants Trading at *Hamburgh*, and there either now living, or that have heretofore lived; Which claim of 120000. Rixdollars or thereabouts, being confiscate, shall be now by vertue of the present Treaty accounted as null, dead, and utterly abolished, in such manner, that the Creditors of that Debt are not either now, or at any time hereafter therefore to demand or pretend any thing. In like manner as is also Covenanted and Agreed in most significant words, That no Pretension shall be at any time made, by reason of such Ships and Goods so seized, and Debt or Money lent, in such manner as aforesaid abolished and confiscated; but that all shall on both sides by a Solemn Compensation be for ever accounted as null and void: Yet so, that Lands and immoveable Goods be not comprehended in the aforesaid Voidance and Annullation, but that they be without any difficulty or impediment

pediment restored back to those, who before the denouncing of the present War were the Possessors and Proprietors of them.

VI.

It is Covenanted and Agreed on both sides, That under the last mentioned Compensation, neither Countries, nor Islands, nor Cities, nor Forts, nor Ports, nor other like Places are to be understood. But if it shall be found, That either Party during this War hath either taken any such, in or out of *Europe*, or may yet take within the time limited in the second Article, whatsoever it be, it shall be without any Compensation and Loss, together with all, even the smallest things thereto appertaining, forthwith restored to him whose it was before, and in the same condition wherein it was then when it was taken, without tergiversation, delay, or any kind of pretence.

VII. Under

VII.

Under this preſent Treaty of Peace ſhall be comprehended thoſe, who before the Exchange of Ratifications, or afterwards within Six Moneths ſhall be by common Conſent nominated by both Parties. And as the Covenanting Parties do thankfully acknowledge the Friendly Offices and unwearied Endeavours, whereby the Moſt Serene King of *Sweden* interpoſing his Mediation, hath through the Aſſiſtance of God promoted and carried on this beneficial Work of Pacification unto the deſired Concluſion; So to teſtifie their like Affection, It is Decreed and Covenanted by the common Conſent of all the Parties, That His above-mentioned Majeſty of *Sweden*, with all his Kingdoms, Dominions, Provinces and Rights, be included in this Treaty, and comprehended in the preſent Pacification, after the beſt and moſt effectual manner that may be.

VIII.

Laſtly, It is Concluded, Covenanted and Agreed, That the foreſaid Moſt Serene and Moſt Potent Kings ſhall ſincerely and *bonâ fide* obſerve all and ſingular the Articles contained and eſtabliſhed in this preſent Treaty, and ſhall cauſe the ſame to be obſerved by their Subjects and Inhabitants, neither ſhall they directly or indirectly tranſgreſs them, or ſuffer them to be tranſgreſſed by their Subjects or Inhabitants di-

rectly or indirectly: And they ſhall Ratifie and Confirm all and every thing as they are above Covenanted, by Letters Patents Subſcribed with their Hands, and Corroboated with their Great Seals, conceived and written in ſufficient, valid, and effectual Form, and ſhall reciprocally deliver, or cauſe the ſame to be delivered here at *Breda bonâ fide*, really and effectually within the ſpace of Four Weeks next enſuing the Date of theſe Preſents, or ſooner if it may be done.

Breda *the* 21/31 *day of* July, 1667.

FINIS.

ARTICLES

Touching

NAVIGATION & COMMERCE,

Between the most Serene and Mighty PRINCE

CHARLES II.

By the grace of God King of
England, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*,
Defender of the Faith, *&c.*

And the

High and Mighty LORDS

The

States General

Of the

UNITED NETHERLANDS,

Concluded the $\frac{21}{31}$ day of *July*, 1667.

Published by His Majesties Command.

In the *SAVOY*,
Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1667.

Articles of Navigation and Commerce, between the Moſt Serene and Mighty Prince, Charles *the Second, by the Grace of God, King of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c. and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the* United Netherlands.

WHereas by thoſe Articles of Peace, Vnion and Alliance which are this day concluded between His Majeſty the King of Great Britain, *and the States General of the* nited Provinces, *it is ſpecially and carefully provided, That all the diſmal and calamitous effects of War may forthwith ceaſe, and that the Peace ſo much deſired by all, may be reſtored in all*

Kingdoms and Dominions of both Parties, and unto all their Subjects and Inhabitants: And the measure of time and affairs hath not permitted them to weigh in an equal Ballance, and thereby exactly to adjust all and every thing and things which were to be observed and considered about the foresaid Articles, especially about those which belong to the Rules of free Navigation and Trade; and that it may be feared, the Inhabitants and Subjects of both Parties may fall back again into new Quarrels and Dissentions, and the Differences now composed may bleed afresh, if they be not bound up by some certain Laws about those things which concern Navigation and the use of Trade: Therefore by the Mediation and endeavours of the Swedish *Ambassadors, the forementioned Parties have further agreed unto these Separate Articles.*

I. That

I.

THat all ſuch Proclamations and Acts of State which either Party hath publiſhed, by reaſon of this War, to the prejudice of the other Party, againſt the liberty of Navigation and Trade, be abrogated on both Sides.

II.

That for the Elucidation of that Act which the King of *Great Britain* cauſed to be publiſhed in the year 1660. *For the Encouragewent of Navigation* in his own Subjects, whereby ſtrangers are prohibited to import any Commodities into *England*, but ſuch as are of their own growth or Manufacture; it may be lawful for the States General, and their Subjects, to carry alſo into *England* in their Ships, all ſuch Commodities as growing, being produced, or manufactured in Lower or Upper *Germany*, are not uſually carried ſo frequently and commodiouſly unto Sea-Ports (thence to be tranſported to other Countries) any other way but through the Territories and Dominions of the United *Netherlands*, either by Land or by Rivers.

III.

Whereas the King of *Great Britain* hath heretofore preſſed, That Merchandiſe and Commodities on both

both Sides might be reduced to a certain and convenient Rule; the States General alſo have always aime at the ſame mark, That Merchandiſe ſhould be bounded and circumſcribed within ſome certain Laws of perpetual Obſervation; And yet that buſineſs ſeems to require longer attention and labour, then that it can be ſpeedily diſpatcht to the ſatisfaction of both Parties; They are both content to remit the ſame unto a fitter occaſion, that Commiſſioners on both Sides may meet together aſſoon as may be after this Peace is concluded, who may reſolve and agree about ſpecifying and circumſcribing the ſpecies of Commodities, and the Laws of Navigation, and may ſet the ſame down in new and mutual Covenants. Yet leſt in the mean time the Inhabitants and Subjects of both Parties ſhould be in ſuſpence and doubt, as not knowing what kinds of Commodities it may be lawful or unlawful to carry or ſupply unto the Enemy of either Party, after the manner and form of Warlike proviſions, or ſuccours, or under the title or pretence of Merchandiſe; It is likewiſe covenanted and agreed, That the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce made between the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the ſaid States General (beginning from the 26. unto the 42. Article incluſively) in that manner and tenor wherein they follow here inſerted in the *French* language, may proviſionally ſerve for a Rule and Law, and ſo make way for the perfecting of a larger and fuller Treaty concerning Maritime Commerce between the abovementioned Parties.

The foreſaid Articles follow.

26. All

26.

All the Subjects and Inhabitants of *France* may with all ſafety and freedom Sail and Traffick in all the Kingdoms, Countreys and Eſtates which are or ſhall be in Peace, Amity, or Neutrality with *France*, without being troubled or diſquieted in that Liberty by the Ships, Gallies, Fregats, Barques, or other Veſſels belonging to the States General or any of their Subjects, upon occaſion and account of the Hoſtilities which may hereafter happen between the ſaid States General and the aboveſaid Kingdoms, Countreys and Eſtates, or any of them, which are or ſhall be in Peace, Amity, or Neutrality with *France*.

27.

This Tranſportation and Traffick ſhall extend to all ſorts of Merchandiſe, except thoſe of Contraband.

28.

This term of Contraband Goods is underſtood to comprehend only all ſorts of Fire-Arms and their Appurtenances; as Canon, Muſquets, Mortar-pieces, Petards, Bombes, Granadoes, *Sauciſſes*, Pitched Hoops, Carriages, Reſts, Bandeliers, Powder, Match, Saltpeter, Bullets, Pikes, Swords, *Morions*, Head-pieces-*Cuiraſſes*, Halberts, Javelins, Horſes, great Saddles, Holſters, Belts, and other Utenſils of War.

29.

In this quality of Contraband Goods, theſe following ſhall not be comprehended; Wheat, Corn, and other Grain, Gums, Oyls, Wines, Salt, nor generally any thing that belongs to the nouriſhment and Suſtenance of life, but ſhall remain free as other Merchandiſe and Commodities not comprehended in the precedent Article; and the Tranſportation of them ſhall be permitted even unto places in Enmity with the ſaid States General, except ſuch Cities and Places as are beſieged, blocked up, or inveſted.

30.

It hath been agreed, That the Execution of what is aboveſaid ſhall be performed in the manner following; That the Ships and Barques with the Merchandiſe of his Majeſties Subjects, being entred into any Port of the ſaid States General, and purpoſing to paſs from thence unto the Ports of the ſaid Enemies, ſhall be only obliged to ſhew unto the Officers of the Port of the ſaid States out of which they would go, their Paſsports, containing the Specification of the Lading of their Ships, atteſted and marked with the ordinary Seal and Signing acknowledged by the Officers of the Admiralty of thoſe places from whence they firſt came, with the place whither they are bound, all in the uſual and accuſtomed Form: After which ſhewing of their Paſsports in the Form aforeſaid, they may not be diſquieted nor ſearched, detained nor retarded

ſarded in their Voyages, upon any pretence whatſoever.

31.

The ſame courſe ſhall be uſed in regard of the French Ships and Barques which ſhall come into any Roads of the Countreys under the Obedience of the ſaid States, not intending to enter into the Ports, or being entred thereinto, not to unlade and break Bulk; which Ships may not be obliged to give account of their Lading, but in caſe of ſuſpicion that they carry unto the Enemies of the ſaid States any Contraband Goods, as was aboveſaid.

32.

And in caſe of ſuch apparent ſuſpicion, the ſaid Subjects of His Majeſty ſhall be obliged to ſhew in the Ports their Paſsports in the Form above ſpecified.

33.

But if they were come within the Roads, or were met in the open Sea by any of the ſaid States Ships, or Private Men of War their Subjects; for avoiding of all diſorder, the ſaid Ships of the United Provinces ſhall come no nearer unto the French Barks then within Canon-ſhot, and may ſend their Long-Boat or Shallop on Board the French Ships or Barks, and cauſe only two or three men to go on Board, unto whom the Paſsports and Certificates ſhall be ſhewn by the

Maſter or Pilot of the French Ship, in the manner above ſpecified, according to the form of the ſaid Certificates which ſhall be inſerted at the end of this Treaty; by which Paſsports and Certificates proof may be made not only of the Lading, but alſo of the place of the Abode and Reſidence as well of the Maſter and Pilot, as of the Ship it ſelf; to the end that by theſe two wayes it may be known whether they carry Contraband Goods; and that the quality as well of the ſaid Ship as of its Maſter and Pilot may ſufficiently appear: Unto which Paſsports and Certificates entire faith and credit ought to be given. And to the end that their validity may be the better known, and that they may not be in any wiſe falſified and counterfeit, certain marks and counterſigns of His Majeſty and the ſaid States General ſhall be given unto them.

34.

And in caſe any Merchandiſe and Commodities of thoſe kinds which are before declared to be Contraband and forbidden, ſhall by the means aforeſaid be found in the French Veſſels and Barques bound for the Ports of the ſaid States Enemies; they ſhall be unladen, and declared confiſcate before the Judges of the Admiralty of the United Provinces, or other competent Officers; But ſo, that the Ship and Barque, or other free and allowed Goods, Merchandiſe and Commodities found in the ſame Ship, may not for that cauſe be in any manner ſeiſed or confiſcate.

35.

It was furthermore Agreed and Covenanted, That whatſoever ſhall be found Laden by His Majeſties Subjects upon a Ship of the Enemies of the ſaid States, although the ſame were not Contraband Goods, ſhall yet be confiſcate with all that ſhall be found in the ſaid Ship, without exception or reſervation; But on the other ſide alſo, all that ſhall be and ſhall be found in the Ships belonging to the moſt Chriſtian Kings Subjects, ſhall be free and diſcharged, although the Lading or part thereof belong to the ſaid States Enemies; Except Contraband Goods, in regard whereof ſuch rule ſhall be obſerved as hath been ordered in the precedent Articles.

36.

All the Subjects and Inhabitants of the ſaid United Provinces ſhall reciprocally enjoy the ſame Rights, Liberties and Exemptions in their Trade and Commerce within the Ports, Roads, Seas, and Eſtates of His ſaid Majeſty, (as hath been newly ſaid) which His ſaid Majeſties Subjects ſhall enjoy in thoſe of the ſaid States, and in open Sea; It being to be underſtood, that the equality ſhall be mutual every way on both ſides: And even in caſe the ſaid States ſhould hereafter be in Peace, Amity, and Neutrality with any Kings, Princes, and States, who ſhould become Enemies to his ſaid Majeſty, either of the Parties are mutually to uſe the ſame conditions and reſtrictions

expreſſed in the Articles of this preſent Treaty, which regard Trade and Commerce.

37.

And the more to aſſure the Subjects of the ſaid States, that no violence ſhall be offered them by the ſaid Ships of War, all the Captains of the Kings Ships, and others His Majeſties Subjects, ſhall be charged and enjoyned not to moleſt or endamage them in any thing whatſoever, upon pain of being puniſhed and made anſwerable in their Perſons and Goods for the Damages and Intereſts ſuffered, and to be ſuffered, until due reſtitution and reparation be made.

38.

And for this cauſe the Captains and Capers ſhall from henceforth every one of them be obliged before they go out, to give good and ſufficient ſecurity before Competent Judges, in the ſumme of Fifteen Thouſand *Liures Tournois*, to anſwer every one by himſelf for the Miſcarriages they may commit in their Courſes at Sea, and for their Captains and Officers violations of this preſent Treaty, and of the Orders and Proclamations of His Majeſty which ſhall be publiſhed by vertue, and in conformity of the Regulation therein made; upon pain of being caſhiered, and forfeiting the ſaid Commiſſions and Licences: Which ſhall in like manner be practiſed by the Subjects of the ſaid States General.

39. If

39.

If it ſhould happen that any of the ſaid French Captains ſhould make Prize of a Veſſel laden with Contraband Goods, as hath been ſaid, the ſaid Captains may not open nor break up the Cheſts, Males, Packs, Bags, Cask, and other Boxes, or tranſport, ſell, or exchange, and otherwiſe alienate them, until they have Landed in the preſence of the Judges of the Admiralty, and after an Inventory hath by them been made of the ſaid Goods found in the ſaid Veſſels; unleſs the Contraband Goods making but a part of the Lading, the Maſter or Pilot of the Ship ſhould be content to deliver the ſaid Contraband Goods unto the ſaid Captain, and to purſue his Voyage: In which caſe the ſaid Maſter or Pilot ſhall by no means be hindred from continuing his courſe and the deſign of his Voyage.

40.

His Majeſty being deſirous that the Subjects of the ſaid States may be uſed in all Countreys under his Obedience as favourably as his own Subjects, will give all neceſſary Orders, that Judgements and Decrees upon Prizes which ſhall happen to be taken at Sea, may be given with all Juſtice and Equity, by perſons not ſuſpected nor concerned in the matter under debate: And His Majeſty will give preciſe and effectual Orders, that all Decrees, Judgements, and Orders of Juſtice already given and to be given, may be readily and duly executed according to their forms.

41. And

41.

And when the Ambaſſadors of the ſaid States General, or any other of their Publick Miniſters reſiding in His Majeſties Court, ſhall make complaint of the Judgements which ſhall be given, His Majeſty will cauſe a Review to be made of the ſaid Judgements in his Council, to examine whether the Order and Precautions contained in the preſent Treaty have been followed and obſerved, and to provide for the ſame according to reaſon; which ſhall be done within the ſpace of three Moneths at the fartheſt: Nevertheleſs neither before the firſt Judgement, nor after it, during the time of the Review, the Goods and Effects which are reclaimed, may not be ſold or unladen, unleſs it be with the conſent of the Parties intereſſed, to avoid the ſpoiling of the ſaid Commodities, if they be periſhable.

42.

When Proceſs ſhall be moved in the firſt or ſecond inſtance between thoſe that have taken the Prizes at Sea, and the perſons intereſſed therein, and the ſaid intereſſed perſons ſhall come to obtain a favourable Judgement or Decree, the ſaid Judgement or Decree ſhall have its Execution upon Security given, notwithſtanding the Appeal of him that took the Prize; But the ſame ſhall not hold on the contrary. And that which is ſaid in this preſent, and in the precedent Articles, for the cauſing of good and ſpeedy Juſtice to be done

done unto the Subjects of the United Provinces in the matter of Prizes taken at Sea by His Majesties Subjects, shall be understood and practised by the States General, in regard of Prizes taken by their Subjects from those of His Majesty.

IIII.

It is also Covenanted, That these above-written Separate Articles, and all and every thing therein contained and concluded, shall be confirmed and ratified by the said King of *Great Britain*, and the said States General of the United Provinces, by Letters Patents of both Parties Sealed with their Great Seal in due and authentique form, within four Weeks next ensuing, or sooner, if it may be; and mutual Instruments shall be exchanged at *Breda* within the foresaid time; and the same shall be published after the delivery and exchange thereof, in the usual Form and Place.

Done at Breda *the* $\frac{21}{31}$ *day of* July, 1667.

A Form of the Paſsports and Certificates that ought to be given in the Admiralty of France, *to the Ships and Barques that go out thence, according to the Article of the preſent Treaty.*

Ceſar Duke of *Vendôme*, Peer and great Maſter, Chief and Superintendent General of the Navigation and Commerce of *France*: To all who ſhall ſee theſe preſents, Greeting.

We do make known, That we have granted leave and permiſſion to Maſter and Conductor of a Ship called of the City of of the burthen of Tuns or thereabouts, being at preſent in the Port and Haven of to go to laden with after ſearch ſhall have been made of his Ship, and he before his departure ſhall make oath before the Officers that exerciſe the Juriſdiction of Maritime Cauſes, That the ſaid Veſſel doth belong to one or more of his Majeſties Subjects, an Act whereof ſhall be put at the bottom of the Preſents, as alſo to keep and cauſe to be kept by thoſe aboard him, the Orders and Rules of the Marine, and ſhall put into the Regiſtry the Roll ſigned & certified, containing the Names and Surnames, the Nativity and Habitation of the men that are aboard him, and of all that ſhall imbarque them-

themſelves, whom he may not take on board without the knowledge and permiſſion of the Marine Officers; and in every Port or Haven where he ſhall enter with his Ship, ſhall make appear to the Officers and Marine Judges concerning the preſent Licence, and ſhall make them faithful relation of what hath been done, and hath paſſed during his Voyage, and ſhall carry the Flags, Arms, and Colours, both the Kings and Ours, throughout his whole Voyage. In witneſs whereof, We have Signed theſe Preſents, and cauſed the Seal of our Arms to be put thereunto, and the ſame to be counter-ſigned by Our Secretary of the Marine, the day of

One thouſand ſix hundred

Signed

Ceſar of *Vendome*. And underneath, By my Lord *Matharel*, and ſealed with the Seal of the Arms of the ſaid Lord Admiral.

A Form of the Act containing the Oath.

WE of the Admiralty of do certifie, that Master of the Ship named in the Passport above, hath taken the Oath therein mentioned. Made at the day of One thousand six hundred, &c.

Another Form of the Certificates that ought to be given by the Cities and Sea-ports of the United Provinces, to the Ships and Barques that go from thence, according to the Article aboveſaid.

TO the Moſt Serene, Moſt Illuſtrious, Illuſtrious, Moſt Mighty, Moſt Noble, Honourable, and Prudent Lords, Emperors, Kings, Commonwealths, Princes, Dukes, Comties, Barons, Lords, Burgomaſters, Sheriffs, Counſellors, Judges, Officers, Juſtices and Regents of all good Cities and Places, as well Eccleſiaſtical as Secular, who ſhall ſee or read theſe Preſents. We Burgomaſters and Governours of the City of do make known, That Ship-Maſter appearing before Us, hath declared by ſolemn Oath, that the Ship called containing about Laſts, of which he is at preſent the Maſter, belongeth to Inhabitants of the United Provinces, So help him God: And as we would willingly ſee the ſaid Ship-Maſter aſſiſted in his juſt affairs, We do requeſt you all in general and particular, that where the aboveſaid Maſter ſhall arrive with his Ship and Goods, it may pleaſe them to receive him courte-

ouſly, and uſe him in due manner, ſuffering him upon the uſual Rights of Tolls and other Charges, in, through, and nigh your Ports, Rivers and Territories, permitting him to ſail, paſs, frequent and trade there where he ſhall think fit. Which we ſhall willingly acknowledge. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed the Seal of Our City to be thereunto put.

FINIS.

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